

TILLMAN  
STARTLES  
THE SENATESpeech Remarkable for Its  
Intensely Dramatic  
Delivery.REMARKABLY  
SENSATIONAL  
AND  
EGAT.ONSResolution for the Appointment  
of a Special Com-  
mittee.If Senators Have Broken Their  
Pledges by Speculating in Sugar  
and Other Stocks, Tillman Says  
He Wants the Country to Know  
It; If They Have Been Trudged  
by the Press, Then in Justice to  
the Senators and the Country at  
Large, the Wrong Done Them  
Should Be Righted—Senate Can-  
not Afford to Longer Rest Under  
the Damning Accusation.Washington, May 28.—After a long  
period of silence Senator Tillman of  
South Carolina started the senate to-  
day by a speech no less dramatic in  
its delivery than sensational in its  
allegations. He preceded it by present-  
ing a resolution for the appointment of  
a special committee of five senators to  
investigate charges of speculation by  
senators while the tariff bill was before  
the finance committee. In advocating  
the resolution Mr. Tillman threw aside  
the usual conventionalities of the sen-  
ate, and with a plainness of speech  
 seldom heard about the halls of con-  
gress, called on his associates to in-  
vestigate the published charges of sen-  
atorial speculation, and if found true,  
to purge the senate of those who de-  
bauched it.Mr. Aldrich, in charge of the tariff  
bill, said Mr. Tillman in a sweeping  
denial.The Tillman resolution was referred  
to the committee on contingent ex-  
penses of the senate.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Considerable progress was made on  
the tariff bill. It is being covered.Several votes were taken during the  
day, but the finance committee had  
a liberal majority in every instance.The Democratic members of the  
finance committee made a strong ef-  
fort to reduce the rates on window  
glass, but their amendments to this  
effect were defeated. The bill will be  
considered tomorrow, the usual Sat-  
urday recess being abandoned.Mr. Tillman's resolution quotes the  
senate resolution of May 17, 1894, au-  
thorizing the original inquiry, and  
then, after reciting the proceedings in  
the Chapman and Havemeyer trials,  
proceeds:Whereas, in the last 20 days sundry  
newspaper correspondents have  
openly charged senators with specu-  
lating in sugar stocks, while the  
sugar schedule was under discus-  
sion, and also charged that brokers  
in New York knew in advance as  
what the senate finance committee  
would report as to the sugar  
schedule, all of which involves a  
question of the highest privilege,  
to-wit: the right of the senate to  
protect its members from slander  
and to protect the body as a whole  
from those open charges of corrup-  
tion, therefore be itResolved, That a committee of  
five be appointed with power to  
send for persons and papers, to  
employ a stenographer and to ad-  
minister oaths, to inquire into the  
truth or falsity of the charges made  
in May, 1894, and into the charges  
recently made, and the scope of the  
investigation shall cover every-  
thing embraced in the resolution of  
May 17, 1894, as well as the methods  
pursued by the American Sugar  
Refining company, better known as  
the Sugar trust, in controlling the  
relation in its favor at the pres-  
ent time, and especially whether  
it has in any wise contributed to  
or controlled the election of a sen-  
ator in this body at any time.

TILLMAN'S STATEMENT.

The presiding officer, Mr. Frye,  
promptly ruled that the resolution  
should go to the committee on contin-  
gent expenses, but Mr. Tillman ob-  
tained consent to make a statement."We have arrived at a time," he be-  
gan, "when the senate can no longer  
afford to rest under the damning ac-  
cusations made against senators. If  
there are men here debauching the  
senate, then we should be purged of them.  
If these reports are slander, then the  
press galleries should be purged. We  
cannot afford to lay back on our dignity  
any longer and say we will not  
investigate."It has been charged that President  
Cleveland met the sugar magnates on  
a yacht and discussed details of the  
schedule of the then pending tariff bill.  
There was nothing to fasten that  
damning accusation on the president.  
Mr. Tillman said, but Senator Jones of  
Arkansas had recently furnished evi-  
dence to the effect that the president  
told him the trust should have a quar-  
ter of a cent a pound.Mr. Jones quickly arose and stated  
that on two occasions Mr. Cleveland  
had said to him that he thought the  
quarter cent on raw sugar was neces-  
sary to the American refinery, and  
that one-eighth cent would drive the  
refiners out of business.Proceeding, Mr. Tillman said it might  
be that Mr. Cleveland desired to carry  
out a bargain, and if so the senate  
ought to find it out.

GRAY INTERRUPTS.

Here Mr. Gray of Delaware, chair-  
man of the former sugar investigating  
committee, interrupted. The statement,  
he said, that a sugar schedule had been  
made upon Mr. Benedict's yacht when  
the president was on board with officers  
of the sugar trust was not true, and  
its falsity had been established afterthe committee had probed the state-  
ment to the bottom.Continuing, Mr. Tillman exclaimed:  
"Both parties are involved, and one is  
as deep in the mud as the other is in  
the mire. You know of the reports  
against certain members of the old  
finance committee, and now we have  
more damning accusations against the  
present committee."Mr. Pettus of Alabama, interrupted  
to ask Mr. Tillman not to deal in gen-  
eralities, but to put a mark on the sen-  
ators by name."That is what I want an inquiry for  
—to mark these men," responded Mr.  
Tillman. "I do not want the poor man  
to suffer while the millionaires are  
turned loose."After the protests from Mr. Pettus  
and Mr. Tillman should name at least  
one senator accused. Mr. Tillman went  
on to state that when the former tariff  
bill was framed the finance committee  
had left their committee room and had  
taken quarters at the Arlington hotel."The senator is grossly mistaken,"  
interrupted Mr. Vest. "The Democratic  
members of the finance committee did  
not go to the Arlington hotel or any-  
where else outside their committee  
room at the capitol."

TO SOME EXTENT.

Mr. Tillman said he was glad the  
Democratic party was relieved of this  
excuse, but added:"Now, no one denies that for the last  
two months rooms at the Arlington  
have been occupied by the finance  
committee in easy touch with the tele-  
phone to New York, and easy reach of  
agents of the sugar trust.""Why is it," he asked, "that the sugar  
trust can always command a specific  
advance in the market? Why was it  
that they cleared \$25,000,000 in three  
years? It was the Democratic  
party who made it possible in 1894.""And now," he proceeded, "with the  
disfranchisement and Populist Demo-  
cratic party out of power and the Republi-  
cans in charge of affairs, we have an-  
other damning evidence of the sugar  
trust's power."Mr. Tillman said he would not pre-  
sent specifications, and he had read a  
number of signed articles in the news-  
papers of New York, Chicago and else-  
where, making various charges against  
senators, some by name.The first article began: "Smith  
Ahead on Sugar" and spoke of the New  
Jersey senator securing \$500,000 of  
sugar stock, short, at a profit of \$100,000.  
Mr. Smith was not in the chamber  
at the time.The second article spoke of the large  
profits to senators, and stated that \$500  
shares of sugar stock had been handled  
the day before by three senators.

IS NEARLY TIME.

Mr. Tillman said it was about time  
these specific charges, most of them  
in the name of the authors, should  
be probed. There should be no  
mixture of the old investigation and  
the new one."Let us not mix up the Democratic  
sheep with the Republican goats," he  
said. "But let us have a fumigation."It was not a time when senators  
should sit here, apparently silenced by  
accusations of corruption. The Republi-  
cans had received the benefit of the  
campaign contributions from the octopus,"  
he said, and it should be brought to  
the light before the American people.If there is a mixture of the old and  
the new, let us have all they wanted, then  
let the American laboring men realize  
what a glorious senate represented  
them at Washington.In conclusion, Mr. Tillman reiterated  
that if the senate is "rotten to the bot-  
tom" it should be proved. If these  
charges were false, then the lies should  
be laid bare. If the charges were true,  
then, he said, the guilty senators should  
be turned out and the senate purged.Mr. Aldrich (Republican) immedi-  
ately took the floor as Mr. Tillman  
closed his speech. He charged in-  
terrupted, he said, that the sugar trust  
dictated the sugar schedule."But I desire to say to the senate,  
to the nation and to every man in the  
United States, that no person con-  
nected with the sugar trust at any  
time or at any place, influenced the  
framing of the sugar schedule, or  
received a bribe for his services in  
this connection."I desire to make the statement as  
broad as the English language can  
make it."Mr. Aldrich said that no living per-  
son outside of the members of the com-  
mittee had any information on the sub-  
ject 26 hours before it was reported.  
The senator from Nevada had been  
in the chamber for 26 hours before the  
information had received the slightest  
information. "And any man who says  
so, or intimates so," added Mr. Aldrich,  
"deserves to be denounced in a way  
which would not be parliamentary."Mr. Tillman interrupted to say that  
he had not made the charges—he had  
merely stated the public statements  
with the authors' names signed.

COURTS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Aldrich, proceeding said the full  
investigation was required; that  
there was nothing to conceal. No in-  
formation ever went from that commit-  
tee room to any telephone or to any-  
one. He had never brought or sold  
a share of sugar stock. It was easy for  
correspondents to make such charges,  
but they were absolutely false.Without further debate the resolution  
was referred to the committee on con-  
tingent expenses, and on motion of  
Mr. Aldrich the senate took up the tariff  
bill.Mr. Vest opposed the proposed in-  
crease on soda ash from 1 to 3-10 of a  
cent per pound as unfair to soap mak-  
ers, and said it would not have been  
made but for the fact that Mr. Jones  
of Arkansas had recently furnished evi-  
dence of soda ash in the country are  
found, is a member of the finance com-  
mittee."Mr. Stewart of Nevada, favored the  
amendment and Messrs. Caffery, Wait-  
hall, Bacon, Chilton protested against  
the amendment was agreed to by a  
division. It was then considered and  
allowed to go over to permit Mr. Gray to  
be heard on it.There was only brief discussion of the  
remaining paragraphs in the chemical  
schedule. Mr. Jones stating that while  
the amendment was accepted without protest  
by the Democrats, those in charge of  
the Democratic interests considered it  
unnecessary to consume time to be avail-  
able with the majority so evidently against  
them.The next schedule, relating to enter-  
tainment and glassware, was entered  
upon.An amendment limiting the fire brick  
to be imported at \$1.20 per ton to those  
weighing less than ten pounds each was  
accepted.

DUTY ON CEMENTS.

The duty on Portland and other hy-  
draulic cements in barrels and sacks was  
increased from 8 to 11 cents per 100  
pounds, and in bulk from 7 to 10 cents per  
100 pounds.After Mr. White had criticised the in-  
crease and the interests of the  
builders, and Mr. Pettigrew had defended  
it, saying it should be greater in the  
interest of American manufacturers, the  
bill was passed, but to no avail, the rate  
proposed on glass bottles, decanters, etc.,  
as equal to the McKinley rate, the high-  
est, he said, in the country's history.Mr. Jones of Arkansas, objected in a  
vigorous speech to the rate laid on win-  
dow glass. It was of universal con-  
sumption and was in the hands of trusts  
and associations, practicing the same  
business in this country, and dividing the  
territory and fixing rates.Among all the incomes of the bill,  
said he, "and their name is legion, the  
glass schedule is the most monstrous."  
Mr. Sewall (Rep. N. J.) challenged Mr.

(Continued on Page 2)

THE REVIVAL OF  
INDUSTRY IS NEARSecretary Gage Is Responsible  
For the Statement.REVENUE LAW  
ALONE IS NEEDEDALL PAST LOSSES WILL SOON BE  
REPAIRED.Inauguration of a New Forward  
Movement Along the Lines of  
Material and Social Progress Can-  
not Be Much Longer Delayed—  
Administration Will Carry It Out,  
But It Will Take Time.Cincinnati, May 28.—The programme  
of the closing days of the union meet-  
ing of the commercial clubs of Boston,  
Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati was  
interrupted some by inclement weather.  
Still the electric cars started early for  
the Kentucky highlands with over  
200 prominent business men aboard  
for the outing. At noon luncheon was  
served at the clubhouse on Latonia  
race track. With the exception of the  
evening banquet the entertainments of  
the day were all on the Kentucky side  
of the river.The crowning event was the banquet  
at the Clifton mansion of Alexander  
McDonald, who was host for the Cin-  
cinnati club.The brief speech of Lyman J. Gage,  
secretary of the treasury, was perhaps  
the feature of the banquet. He was  
vigorously applauded when he ac-  
cepted the Secretaryship of the  
remarks with the statement that be-  
fore coming he called upon the presi-  
dent and asked permission to say for  
the administration that there must be  
proper revenue raised, and that there  
must be a sound system of currency  
established. The president, he said,  
replied: "That is exactly what I want  
you to say."Continuing, the secretary remarked  
that he had discovered that two par-  
ticular themes held first place in the  
thoughts of all business men. These  
were the tariff and the public finance.  
He then said in part:"Upon the settlement of these two  
questions the nation waits and in-  
dustry languishes and I have thought  
that on this occasion I could do no  
better service than to give you assur-  
ance and hope. As to the great fab-  
ric now before congress, known as the  
tariff bill, I have nothing to say. I  
want to bear testimony, however, to  
the good faith of those in both houses  
who have been endeavoring to settle  
this question. They are fully conscious of  
their responsibility, and are working faithfully  
to discharge it. Nor do I think any  
opportunity to express with wisdom and  
justice the course of legislation. Pro-  
gress there will be, more or less, de-  
pending for position must be expected,  
but having now come into contact with  
many of the representatives of the peo-  
ple in both houses of congress, I deem  
it my duty to bear witness, so far as  
I am able, to the wisdom, the courage  
and patriotic motives that inspire the  
minds of the great majority, whether  
upon one side of the house or the other,  
in their endeavor to settle this ques-  
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